



The **Macdonald** **FARM** *Journal*

DECEMBER 1962

SPECIAL WOODLOT ISSUE

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THE MACDONALD LASSIE

MARKET OUTLOOK

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Indicator	1949	1961	1962
Index of Industrial Production, Canada, September	100	173	189
Disposable Income, Canada, Jan.-June, Billions	6	52	55
Consumer Price Index, Food, Montreal, September	100	129	131
Cash Farm Income, Quebec, Jan.-June, Millions	157	200	201
Net Farm Income, Quebec, Annual, Millions	204	195	—
Farm Prices, Quebec, October, Cost of Goods and Services	100	105	106
Used by Farmers, E. Canada	100	140	144
Farm Price of Milk for Ice Cream and Concentration, Quebec, September, Dollars per Cwt.	\$ 2.67	\$ 2.70	\$ 2.54
Price Canada B Hogs, Montreal, December 4	\$28.68	\$26.54	\$28.50
Price Good Steers, Montreal, December 4	\$20.45	\$23.70	\$26.75

Feed Grains

With high yields in the Prairies, feed grain crops up 65 per cent over 1961. But commercial stocks slightly less than year ago. Barley price at the Lakehead 3 cents under year ago; oats 12 cents under. With feed grain in storage Eastern Canada less than year ago, expect feed price rise soon.

Eastern Canadian farmers have succeeded after 15 years in securing serious consideration of their demands that the federal government insure stability in the amounts and prices of feed grains. Possible new Eastern storage policy would be tied into present feed freight assistance which costs the government about 20 million dollars a year. Seems clear that a very large part feed freight payments is rapidly translated into consumer subsidies. To this extent their net effect is not an addition to farm income but a shifting of livestock production from the Prairies to Eastern Canada. This may not be bad but farmers and taxpayers should be aware of what they are getting for their money.

Dairy Products

The mess in dairy policy continues. Ontario which made a serious attempt to developed integrated dairy marketing scheme has given up. Quebec has made little progress in search for solutions to her dairy problem. Real difficulty is that up to now the federal government has not recognized the dairy surplus problem as a national one. A national meeting of all parties concerned will be held in February to search for a new dairy policy. The alternatives appear to be (1) removing from three to five per cent of our national milk production from the country by special export programmes; or (2) accepting production restrictions at national, provincial, county and individual farm levels. Either way a National Marketing Board would likely be required. But we are still long way from getting one. For 1963 we shall likely get a combination of (1) slight reduction in butter fat support; (2) higher support on cheese and skim powder; (3) more subsidized exports; (4) accepting the loss on large stocks of butter oil; (5) efforts to restrain surplus milk production by fluid shippers. (6) Emphasis on a shift from dairy to beef production.

Southern Trip

Dr. B. P. Warkentin, chairman of the Macdonald College Department of Soil Physics, has been spending the past two weeks in Barbados studying irrigation and its effects on clay type soils. The work is being conducted on McGill's Caribbean campus financed by the Brace Research Institute.

Dr. Warkentin told the Macdonald Journal prior to leaving for Barbados, that the clay soils of Barbados are similar to those of Eastern Canada. "Data gathered in Barbados could be very helpful in the work that is being conducted here at Macdonald on the nature and properties of clay soils," he said.

The Brace Research Institute is financed by a two million dollar bequest left by the late Major James Henry Brace, a McGill Engineering graduate. Major Brace felt that the way to feed the world's hungry millions was to convert salt water to fresh for irrigation purposes. Dr. Warkentin's work in Barbados will involve the effect of irrigation. When he returns, we hope to hear a report of the work underway in Barbados.

College Visit

Students from the Louis Braille Institute for the Blind visited the College on Thursday November 28th.

The purpose of the visit was to experience some aspects of farm life where descriptions alone are meaningless without the relationship of the other four senses.

The students were guided by Macdonald Students for the demonstration which comprised dairy cattle of different ages, sheep, pigs and poultry.

This tour was one of a series that the institute organizes to teach students situations and everyday experiences that they would not ordinarily encounter.

Grad to Brazil

One of the graduates of Macdonald College's Faculty of Agriculture is on his way to central Brazil. Rev. and Mrs. Tom Edmonds, B.Sc., Agr. left at the end of November for Brazil where they will take up work in co-operation with the Methodist Church in this South American Country.

Mr. Edmonds is a graduate of the Faculty of Agriculture and the School of Divinity of McGill University. Mrs. Edmonds is a nursing graduate of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

We wish Rev. and Mrs. Edmonds well in their efforts in Brazil.

INSIDE . . .

There's Something about a Tree . . .

A feature of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair the past few years has been a Christmas Tree Competition. Not only are farmers interested in seeing what a first prize tree looks like, but city residents have the opportunity to see the best in green trees and realize the amount of time and energy required to produce a top notch Christmas tree. This is especially useful at a time when the number of artificial trees poses a serious threat to the Christmas tree industry in Canada. Granted artificial trees can be used over a period of years, they can be easily sold inside supermarkets, many are considered to be fireproof. The one thing that these artificial trees do not have is the smell . . . that special smell . . . of Christmas. While our city residents are still familiar with a good natural, green tree, farmers should be reminding them that there's something special about a real tree.

This is what the competition at The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair could accomplish. It creates an awareness of this special cash crop that adds to so many farmers income. If such a competition were initiated at the county fairs and the regional exhibitions here in Quebec, then we'd be making an effort to protect this valuable industry. In ten years from now there would be no need for us to be crying for markets for Christmas trees. Canadians would have learned that there's something extra special about a real tree . . . something that can't be expressed in words.

Farm Chemicals . . .

Farm Chemicals . . . it's the misuse, not the use, that hurts . . .

In recent months there has been an alarming attack on the use of chemicals on Canadian Farms. This current uproar could have been sparked by the writings of Rachel Carson in a recent book entitled *The Silent Spring*. After reading this book one gets the impression that we are all doomed if farmers continue to use agricultural chemicals, namely pesticides and insecticides.

As a result of all this publicity, the question arises, "Shall we use chemicals to control the insects and plant diseases that have become so prevalent in our agriculture today?"

The answer is YES . . . They are as safe as they have always been.

The attacks are aimed at the abuse, not at the use of farm chemicals. The man on the street, the consumer, is easily confused by all the talk about the use of chemicals. He is more easily confused now that we've just had a nation wide thalidomide scare. As a result, many consumers have become somewhat fanatical in their ideas about drugs, antibiotics and chemicals.

Canadian farmers know what chemicals are for . . . sometimes they fail to read the instructions on the package . . . they violate the rules and foolishly take a chance. If too many farmers make too many mistakes with chemicals, then the criticisms are just and correct.

In the United States, the Department of Agriculture had seized 300,000 tons of potatoes for having overdoses of insecticides on them by mid October. This is what could happen here in Canada unless we all realize that it's the misuse . . . not the use . . . that hurts.

Inside . . .

There's nothing with as little value as a Christmas tree on the 26th of December. This year more Christmas trees will be unsold than even before. The result is that the price farmers receive will not be what it has been in the past. Part of the reason for this current surplus of Christmas trees on the Canadian market is the Christmas tree bonanza. In this issue of the Journal, Professor A. R. C. Jones of Dept. of Woodlot Management writes about "The Christmas Tree Bonanza". We think you'll find it interesting reading.

Also in this issue, we bring you a report of the activities to conserve the wildlife of this part of the country. Peter Murtha of the Dept. of Woodlot Management has been working on this subject and reports.

Dr. Brittain is certainly not a stranger to our readers, nor to many farmers in Eastern Canada. It's a great privilege for us to have Dr. Brittain recount the history of the Morgan Arboretum. It's fascinating reading.

Season's Greetings

We, the staff of Macdonald College and the Journal, wish you the best greetings of this festive season. As people interested in the farm, the home, and the school, we have faith that 1963 holds forth new promises. We look back on 1962 and realize that for all of our problems we are blessed over all the nations of the world.

MARK WALDRON

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The Macdonald FARM Journal

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"Is it over?" asks A. R. C. Jones. What about the future? Some interesting questions and a lot of answers are included in this article.

The Woodlot and Wildlife 10

The importance of the woodlot to one of this country's greatest resources — the wildlife it shelters, feeds, houses.

NEXT MONTH

The Macdonald Farm Journal will feature an all economic issue containing a special section that may be removed for future reference on a review of 1962 — Also included is an outlook for 1963. A report on credit available to farmers and a look into marketing methods of farm produce. Plus all our regular features.

EDITOR'S NOTE

All material in the Macdonald Farm Journal is available for reprint in press or its contents may be quoted from for television and radio release. We consider this publication the property of all.

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The Morgan Arboretum

by W. H. Brittain

THE MORGAN ARBORETUM established at Macdonald College in 1946 is one of the beauty spots of the Island of Montreal. This is especially true in spring when flowering trees and shrubs are in bloom, and in autumn when the woods are a blaze of colour. It is not for this reason alone that the Arboretum exists. Neither is it only for the reason that within the bounds of the Arboretum we have a living collection of all, or nearly all, of the forest trees of Canada. The Arboretum is not a mere museum of trees, even though it actually is a living museum, but it is far more than this. It is the centre of an active pro-

gramme of woodland conservation — a study, demonstration and teaching centre for the problems of woodlot forestry. It is dedicated to the study and promotion of trees as a farm crop, based on the conviction that the woodlot should be considered, and should be treated, as an integral part of the farm programme.

Such a proposition should require no argument, when it is considered that, for thousands of farmers in Eastern Canada, the woodlot represents an important cash crop. Indeed, in many areas, it is almost the only cash crop available. As such it would seem to call for the same type of study as has been devoted to other farm crops, for it is a fact that every single species of farm crop and farm animal has been the subject of intensive study and promotion over many years. The reason for this seeming paradox is actually a simple one. Everywhere in Canada, Departments of Lands and Forests and Departments of Agriculture are distinct entities, and, traditionally, there has been little real liaison between them. The former has been concerned mainly with forests and there has been little time or opportunity for attention to the small farm woodlots, even if foresters themselves were equipped to do so. On the other hand Departments of Agriculture have been concerned with an intensive programme of research and promotion in their own particular field. Until very recently, they have had little encouragement to encroach upon the field which has, at least in theory, been reserved for the profession of forestry. Furthermore, the training as agricultural specialists rarely included adequate attention to the problems of woodlot management.

To-day, however, this situation is rapidly changing. The necessity of closer co-operation between forestry and agricultural officers has resulted in promising joint programmes in several of the provinces. In addition to this



The Morgan Arboretum Rock commemorating the creation of the Arboretum in memory of Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan and their son Harold M. Morgan who preserved the woods for future generations.



certain of the pulp and paper companies have given important leadership and direction in this field. An example is a very promising movement for woodlot conservation emanating from the Harrington Forest Farm of the Canadian International Paper Company.

However, the picture would be incomplete without a centre for the training of agricultural extension specialists in at least the elements of woodlot forestry. Macdonald College has thus been the first institution of its kind in Canada to provide on its campus all the facilities for theoretical and practical training in this subject, and to establish a separate department to give it effect. All this has been made financially possible through the assistance given to the University by the Morgan Arboretum and Woodland Development Association, a body composed of corporations associated with the wood consuming industries, together with private citizens and corporations actuated only by a public-spirited interest in conserving a great national asset.

This enables the new department not only to offer practical courses to its regular students, but to conduct in addition various extension courses, demonstrations, field days, and many other similar activities. In addition a great deal of assistance of a more personal nature has been given to woodlot owners in connection with the management of their properties.

At the College itself 90 acres of natural woods, containing most of the commercial species characteristic of the region, have now been brought under a complete system of management. A further 80 acres have been reforested with commercial species set out on appropriate sites. Experiments in various types of management have been initiated. A test of various strains of trees suitable for different purposes is going forward as rapidly as conditions permit. In addition to all this, 60 acres



of sugar bush affords an opportunity for the study of problems connected with the economic production of maple sap. The operation of a small forest nursery completes the picture.

In the Arboretum proper, special attention has been paid to native Canadian trees. These have been supplemented by the addition of hardy species from far and near, wherever it seemed that an introduced species might prove of value either for timber, pulpwood, landscaping, or for Christmas tree production. All these various species are set out in such a way as to be readily observed, and their growth characteristics, hardiness and general adaptability have been the subject of careful observation and study. The natural woods, the reforested areas, the sugar bush, tree collections and the nursery, constitute a great outdoor laboratory where our own students and others can gain practical instruction. In the relatively narrow limits of the Arboretum itself the student may obtain a well rounded picture of the problems, the possibilities and the limitations of woodlot forestry in this area. All this is supplemented by visits to other points of interest, the carrying out of special projects under direction, and similar activities. At the end of our first 15 years of operation we find a great awakening of interest in this whole problem, an increasing demand for advice and assistance, and a greater realization on our own part of the possibilities of the enterprise on which we are engaged.

At the entrance of the Morgan Arboretum of Macdonald College is their sign advising all that this is a Certified Tree Farm. A map shows the various trails. Another sign says: Be Careful — Trees at Work.

The Christmas Tree Bonanza — Is It Over?

by A. R. C. JONES



THE UNPRECEDENTED PRICES and unfailing market for Christmas trees over the last 15 years has led to a rash of plantings urged on by the possibilities of quick returns, rumours of easy money, and some factual evidence to support such claims. How long can it last? This is the question most thinking growers are now asking one another as the handwriting is on the wall and the prospects of future sales of Christmas trees are definitely unpromising as compared with prospects five years ago.

1959 was probably the peak year for Christmas tree growers in Canada. In 1960, export values declined by 15% or roughly half a million dollars. In 1961, values declined even more and the quantity of Canadian trees exported dropped from close to 11 million in 1960 to just over 9 million trees in 1961. There seems no doubt that this trend will continue. This November the well organized Christmas Tree Growers' Association of Ontario reported more than 256,000 graded trees belonging to their members as still unsold.

The good times in the industry of the late 1950's led to a phenomenal increase in Christmas tree planting in Eastern Canada and in the mid-Western and Northeastern States where the important market for Canadian trees lies — such places as Boston, New York, Detroit, Chicago and Cleveland. These were the places at which the majority of growers were aiming when they established their plantations. But, of course, the same features that attracted such a rash of plantings in Canada led to a virtual epidemic of Christmas tree plantings in the United States. These trees are now competing strongly with Canadian trees and are gradually taking over the market. At this summer's second annual meeting of the National Christmas Tree Growers' Association there was strong talk of restrictive tariffs on Canadian trees.

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

The rumours of over-supply are now a fact. Ontario Department of Lands and Forests officials estimated that Ontario plantings in 1956 ran to 15 million trees, and Canadian export of Christmas trees has never reached this figure. In Michigan annual Christmas tree planting increased by 300 to 400% between '51 and '60. At the present rate of planting the expected yield of Scotch pine alone from Michigan plantations will be close to 4 million trees annually. New York State planters have put in 40 to 50 million trees, and even tiny Rhode Island has planted enough to supply the New York City market.

Despite these discouraging statistics, many individuals are still thinking of planting Christmas trees and there are several considerations that influence their decision. If a suitable selection of species is made for a plantation, even though no trees are ever sold at Christmas, reasonable returns can be obtained from the investment in planting for timber production. The "can't-lose" nature of the proposition appeals to many operators. With proper planting, protection and cultural measures, most plantation owners or their heirs will profit in the long run from such an investment.

Undoubtedly, a large percentage of the Christmas trees planted will not grow, another percentage of the survivors will be destroyed or deformed by fire, rodents, insects, cattle and disease, and the initial enthusiasm of many growers will waver to the extent that they will not bother to prune or shear, or properly protect their trees, or even cut them. Notwithstanding there will still in all probability be heavy over-production of Christmas trees for many years to come. This over-production began to be felt early in 1960.

The spectre of over-supply has forced the majority of serious-minded growers to spend more time on pruning and spraying their plantations in order to have a better product to satisfy the demands of the buyers, who, in turn, have found that consumers are increasingly more discriminating about the type of tree they are purchasing. This trend resulted in the setting-up of three standard grades in the United States and the general adoption of these grades by growers throughout the country, and the acceptance of them as guides to quality in the Eastern Provinces of Canada. Another grim spectre haunting the grower is the increasing share of the market that is being taken up by the artificial Christmas tree — the aluminum foil and the plastic tree which can be stored away in the basement after Christmas.

The future is unpredictable, but one thing is certain, the industry can not keep expanding indefinitely. What was formerly a profitable enterprise on low value land with little investment in expensive equipment, no substantial cash outlays and little work to interfere with the grower's regular employment, has now changed to a business requiring as much thought, experience and hard labour as that required to market any other farm crop. The business can no longer be regarded as a no work, catch-as-catch can crop, and the successful grower in the years ahead will need to use initiative and considerable enterprise to anticipate the trends in the market and to produce superior, well-shaped trees.

CHRISTMAS TREE BREEDING AND SELECTION

A promising development for these individuals is the work of Mark Holst, forest geneticist and tree breeder. His research being conducted at the Petawawa Forest Experiment Station is concerned with, among many other projects, breeding the "perfect Christmas tree." This involves testing a large variety of different sources of Scotch pine for pleasing colour, compactness of crown, desirable needle length, branch angle and so on. Already his findings have uncovered some extremely promising varieties which show good potentialities as Christmas trees that will not require shearing and that will hold their colour well through the winter. It may be a few years before the results of such work will be generally available to growers, although many growers themselves are now working along this same line.

MIXED PLANTINGS RECOMMENDED

In the light of these developments the prospective grower would be well advised to put in a "mixed bag" rather than have all his "eggs in one basket" when planning to reforest unproductive land. He should plan on making a permanent plantation putting in several species, such as Scotch pine mixed with white spruce, red pine or white pine, depending on the land available. Using this plan the Scotch pine can be cut off on reaching Christmas tree size, (6 to 8 feet), the spruce or pine remaining can be left to develop into a stand of pulpwood and eventually saw timber. Care in spacing the original planting will ensure that the trees left will form a well-stocked timber stand. Scotch pine alternated with another species at 5 foot intervals will ensure a stand at 10 foot intervals after the Christmas trees are cut. As Scotch pine grows faster than the other species, this scheme has proved to be a satisfactory arrangement and in the long run will be the most profitable land-use compared to repeated crops of Christmas trees. The method has drawbacks in that it makes the harvesting and protection measures more costly and spread out, but the advantages of establishing a permanent forest on such land



Christmas trees are a joy for children — both in the selection of the tree and in the trimming.

are far superior to those of repeated crops with the attendant problems of removal of cut stumps for replanting to prevent insect attack to the new crop; site deterioration due to constant cropping; and many other presently unexpected headaches.

No mention has been made of the cultivation of natural stands of balsam fir. These stands can also be managed to produce top quality Christmas trees, but the low prices received for these trees at the stump up to the present, has discouraged most growers. If the serious grower is to expect returns for his pains the following points should be kept in mind —

Planted or natural trees: —

Must be protected from insect attack;

Must be given room to develop a full, compact crown and shaped by shearing to ensure an attractive, symmetrical crown at harvest;

Wherever possible the local market should be cultivated.

Most families, if given the chance, would enjoy cutting their own trees and this desire has many possibilities for well situated growers. Tagging the marketable trees in the plantation and allowing buyers to inspect and cut their own tree has yet to be exploited to any degree in Eastern Canada, although the stealing of trees is widespread. Another idea that shows considerable promise is the sale of living trees in large pots ready for transplanting in the spring. This should appeal to nature lovers and conservationists who feel strongly about the wasteful practices that surround the Christmas tree industry.



The Woodlot and Wildlife

by Peter Murtha

WILDLIFE, A UNIQUE TYPE OF CROP, requires a surrounding or habitat with sufficient quantity and variety of food and productive cover in order to survive the critical winter period. This habitat must be stable enough in order that it will last for at least the life cycle of the game. On the farm the only crop that remains for more than a year is the wood crop found in the woodlot. On other areas of the farm drastic cover changes occur with the changing seasons. This is especially true of tillage lands which offer a good food supply during the summer, but like the pasture are barren and windswept in the winter and are extremely hostile to any form of wildlife. The woodlot, on the other hand, if given the opportunity can provide the year-round food and cover required by upland game. It is up to the landowner to provide this opportunity, even if it is just for aesthetic value, let alone economic values, for increasing the amount of wildlife through wildlife management in the woodlot.

Woodlot management is the management of the woodlot in order to provide a perpetual wood crop. Wildlife management helps to provide a perpetual crop of wildlife. Is it true that woodlot management can provide a crop of wildlife? The answer is not a cut and dried "yes" or "no"; the answer is "maybe" with a lot of "ifs" and "buts" and strings attached. Before answering the question of the woodlot and wildlife, let us examine a few of their relationships. In the woodlot a complicated community of plants and animals exists. This community forms a pyramid with each plant and animal constituting a stone or block of the pyramid. At the bottom of the pyramid we have the "primary food producers", those plants and animals that obtain their food from the soil. Above the primary producers we find the first of the consumers, the "primary con-

sumers". These organisms (plant and animal) live entirely off the primary producers. This chain of predation continues until we reach the top of the pyramid where we find a very important consumer, commonly called the predator. The predator, as well as the small micro-organisms in the soil, is just as important a part of the woodlot community as the trees themselves. Thus, these complex communities consisting of many plants and animals are an important part of the woodlot.

In the ways of nature, nothing is stable. Everything is dynamic, that is, continually changing. As the plant communities change, the animals associated with them change too. The plant communities change from a "pioneer community" (gray birch, aspen stand), through a "transition community" (white pine, soft maple stand), to a "climax community", (maple, beech, hemlock stand). This cycle may require as many as 500 years to complete. The "climax community" is a relatively stable community. Most game tends to shy away from such stands because of the lack of food and cover in the understory. The interior of this climax community is dark, and as a result few plants are able to survive in the dim light; likewise fewer game animals like to live there. The "pioneer" and "transition" communities provide homes for a much wider range of animals. In order to have a wealth of game, the forest should be ideally kept in the pioneer to transition stage. With the aid of fire, insect and disease, nature used to do this. At the present time, cutting plays an important role in keeping the forest transition at an early stage of development. Therefore by cutting we are able to influence the amount of wildlife present in the woodlot.

The best way the farmer can help to increase the wildlife population is through improvement of the habitat either by cutting or planting. Excessive cutting is just as bad as no cutting at all. One of the cutting methods which seems to do the most good for the largest number of game animals is the "group selection" cut. The "groups" should be a minimum of one-tenth acre in size, if they are smaller the crowns quickly close in and the value of the opening will be lost. This is especially true in a woodlot consisting of "pole size" trees and larger. The diameter of the opening should be equal to the height of the trees. Using this "group selection" method, it should take 10 years to cut over 10 percent of the area, or about one percent of the area should be cut a year. In this way the woodlot is given a 100-year rotation, which is even long enough to produce good quality hardwood sawlogs.

We have seen that wildlife prefers an "early type" of forest community. By cutting, man is able to set the forest succession back to one of the early stages in which a larger wildlife population will thrive. Therefore by making a few concessions to some of the more rigid cutting rules, the management of the woodlot can help to provide a larger wildlife population, which in turn can help provide "recreation" for the farmer as well as the "absentee owner" and the city dweller.

THE FAMILY FARM

PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE FARMERS OF THE PROVINCE

BY THE
QUEBEC DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COLONIZATION

Compiled by T. Pickup of the Information and Research Service, Quebec Department of Agriculture.

Supplies of Seed Grain

This month in the FAMILY FARM Section

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Why Import Chicks ?

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Care and Repair of
Farm Implements

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

Crops of grain harvested this year in the Province of Quebec have ranged from excellent to nothing at all. Generally speaking, in regions where it was possible to seed at the proper time, yields have been very good but, where seeding was belated, the grain ripened only with difficulty and, in some places, had to be cut absolutely green. Moreover, in many districts, the grain was affected by poor weather conditions after having been cut and its quality has suffered as a result.

Mr. N. Parent of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization points out that this will result in a scarcity of seed grain in some districts and a surplus of good seed in others and, in many cases, seed of doubtful quality.

It would be very helpful if all those who have had a good crop would make a special effort to prepare seed grain and put it on the market as soon as possible. Those, on the other hand, whose crop failed altogether or was spoilt, and who are thus in the position of having to obtain seed for 1963, should let their dealer know as soon as possible what seed they will need, if they want to obtain varieties which are suited to their locality. Without this cooperation between producers and consumers, the seed-grain trade will be in a state of chaos: on the one hand there will be people unable to sell their surplus and, on the other, buyers who cannot find what they want.

The situation will be even worse in the case of feed grains, because the yield has been poor, not only in Quebec, but in Canada as a whole and in the United States. In the circumstances, foresight is called for. The price of grains is going up and there is a lively demand for them on the export market. Now is the time for the man who doesn't want to pay too high a price, to place his orders, especially if he wishes to obtain Canadian seed — which has a very high reputation on foreign markets.

Changes in the Recommendations of the Quebec Seed Board

The latest edition of the booklet "Recommendations of the Quebec Seed Board" will not be ready for distribution until early in the new year. The executive council of the Board therefore considers it advisable to draw the attention of farmers, agronomes, and seed dealers to the principal changes which have been made in the list of grain varieties and forage seed mixtures recommended for the different regions of Quebec in 1963.

GRAIN CROPS: In the case of grain crops, only Fundy oats and Fort barley have been withdrawn from the list.

CORN: As regards corn, recommended varieties for 1963 are as follows (in order of maturity, beginning with the earliest):

FOR GRAIN

DeKalb 29
Funk's G2
Jacques 850J
Pride 4
Pioneer 3891
Warwick 263
Pride 5
Warwick 265

FOR SILAGE

N.K. KC6
Algonquin
DeKalb 59
Funk's G17A
Jacques 955J
Pride 20
Warwick 401
Pioneer 383
Warwick 605
DeKalb 244
K 300
Pioneer 349
N.K. KT1
Jacques 1158J
Funk's G30A

FORAGE SEED MIXTURES: In the case of forage mixtures, considerable changes have been made, as may be seen from the following tables.

Paul Méthot, secretary
The Quebec Seed Board.



MIXTURES FOR HAY AND PASTURE

Components	Mixture	Quantity per acre
A. Mixtures for long or short-term seedings:		
Mixture 1 (Former mixture A)		
Timothy		8 lb
Red clover (double cut)		3 lb
Alfalfa		5 lb
		<hr/> 16 lb
Mixture 2 (Former mixture G-1)		
Timothy		8 lb
Alfalfa		8 lb
		<hr/> 16 lb
Mixture 3 (Former mixture G-2)		
Bromegrass		15 lb
Alfalfa		8 lb
		<hr/> 23 lb
Mixture 4		
Timothy		8 lb
Red clover (double cut)		3 lb
Alfalfa		5 lb
Ladino clover		1 lb
		<hr/> 17 lb
Mixture 5		
Timothy		8 lb
Alfalfa		8 lb
Ladino clover		1 lb
		<hr/> 17 lb
Mixture 6		
Bromegrass		15 lb
Alfalfa		8 lb
Ladino clover		1 lb
		<hr/> 24 lb
B. Mixtures for short-term seedings:		
Mixture 7 (Former mixture B)		
Timothy		8 lb
Red clover (double cut)		5 lb
Alsike clover		2 lb
		<hr/> 15 lb
Mixture 8 (Former mixture C)		
Timothy		8 lb
Red clover (double cut)		4 lb
Ladino clover		2 lb
		<hr/> 14 lb
Mixture 9 (Former mixture F)		
Timothy		8 lb
Ladino clover		2 lb
		<hr/> 10 lb
C. Mixtures for long-term seedings:		
Mixture 10		
Bromegrass		15 lb
Birdsfoot trefoil		6 lb
		<hr/> 21 lb
Mixture 11 (Former mixture J)		
Timothy		8 lb
Birdsfoot trefoil		6 lb
		<hr/> 14 lb
Mixture 12 (Former mixture H)		
Reed canarygrass		8 lb
Birdsfoot trefoil		6 lb
		<hr/> 14 lb

USES OF MIXTURES FOR HAY AND PASTURE

Hay or silage

Hay or silage in combination with grazing

Pasture

I — Normal soil conditions

A. DEEP, WELL-DRAINED, FERTILE SOILS SUITABLE FOR ALFALFA

Mixtures 1, 2, 3

Mixtures 4, 5, 6

Mixtures 5, 6

B. SOILS NOT SUITED TO ALFALFA BUT SUITABLE FOR LADINO CLOVER OR BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

Mixtures 7, 8, 10, 11

Mixtures 8, 10, 11

Mixtures 8, 9, 10, 11

II — Special problem soils

C. DROUGHTY SOILS

a) Suitable for alfalfa

Mixture 3

Mixture 3

Mixture 3

b) Suitable for birdsfoot trefoil

Mixture 10

Mixture 10

Mixture 10

D. LOWLANDS

a) Wet soils

Mixture 11

Mixture 11

Mixture 11

b) Soils subject to flooding

Mixture 12

Mixture 12

Mixture 12

When these mixtures are prepared at the farm an attempt should be made to use, for each of the forage crops listed, the varieties advocated by the Quebec Seed Board in its "Recommendations", copies of which may be obtained from the Information Service of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

The Mechanization of Agriculture in Quebec



Harvesting fifty acres of flax with a combine on the farm of Oliver Deland, at L'Acadie in the County of Saint-Jean.

In a message to the agricultural implement dealers' convention which was held at Quebec on the 21st and 22nd of October, Mr. Courcy, Minister of Agriculture and Colonization, made the following comments on the mechanization of farming in the Province:

"Farm mechanization requires capital and poses a very serious financial problem for farmers. It seems fitting that I should point out that the government to which I have the honour to belong has made available to the farmers of the Province of Quebec ample sources of cheap credit for mechanization and other purposes."

"Thus, in 1961, loans of the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau for the purchase of farm machinery exceeded the total of such loans for the preceding year by over \$250,000. I believe that the changes made in the Quebec Farm Credit Act concerning the maximum permissible amount of loans (which has been increased to 80% of the value of the farm, and even to 90% in the case of establishment loans, and from an absolute limit of \$10,000 to \$15,000) will prove to have had a strong influence on the mechanization of our farms. Of a total of about twenty-six million dollars lent by the Farm Credit

Bureau in 1961, over thirteen million were granted for the purpose of enabling farmers to consolidate their debts. This was five times as much as was lent for that purpose in 1960. It goes without saying that the farmers, who have thus benefited from a source of credit at a low rate of interest, have experienced an increase in their borrowing powers and have found it easier to obtain loans for the operation of their farms from banks and credit unions."

"As regards such operating loans, it is of interest to note that the Farm Improvement Act, which was sanctioned at the beginning of 1960 but finally put into effect only in June 1962 after protracted negotiations with the banks and credit unions, has already made possible the granting of medium-term loans to Quebec farmers totalling eighteen million dollars (up to October 1st), through the agency of the chartered

These pages supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

banks and "caisses populaires". Of this sum, certainly 60 to 70% and perhaps more, has been used for farm mechanization."

Mr. Courcy urged agronomes to guide and direct farmers in the difficult problem of buying expensive farm machinery, as far as it lies in their power to do so, and he advised them to take into consideration the real needs and financial situation of the prospective purchasers. Pointing out that implement dealers also had duties and responsibilities, Mr. Courcy described these obligations in the following terms: "An agency which sells machinery, whether it be a commercial enterprise or a co-operative, thereby assumes a responsibility, namely; to serve the best interests of its customers."

"In this connexion, two closely linked questions arise: the selling price, and the servicing. The lowest price may not turn out to be the cheapest in the long run if the buyer, because he cannot count on reliable service from the vendor, finds himself involved in troublesome repair problems and loses precious time in obtaining indispensable parts."

"Moreover, it is highly desirable that the implement dealer should give his clients the benefit of his business sense. A high-pressure, quick sale, made without an adequate, preliminary study of the client's needs and ability to pay, may not eventually prove to have been advantageous either to the buyer or the dealer. The client should be induced to buy the equipment he really needs to consolidate his farm: I do not think it should be necessary for me to press this point further."

"I should simply like to point out, in closing, that the mechanization of the farms of the Province of Quebec has had, and will continue to have, beneficial or harmful effects according to whether or not it is carried out in a rational manner. Over-mechanization is as much to be feared as the opposite tendency. I believe that farm implement dealers have a social role to play here, and I do not doubt that they will fully accept this obligation, for the sake of the future development of their business and of Quebec Agriculture."

During the convention, which was attended by some seventy-five farm machinery agents from Ontario and Quebec, it was decided that implement dealers of the Province of Quebec should found an association of the same type as ORFEDA (the Ontario Retail Farm Equipment Dealers Association) and should cooperate with the Ontario organization for the mutual benefit of both associations and of the farmers.

The Winter Care of Bedding Ewes

Sheep withstand cold very well but they must be provided with adequate protection against bad weather. A good, dry shelter, well-ventilated and bright will protect them from the rain, which is much more harmful to them than snow. It should be large enough, each being allowed about twenty-five square feet of floor space and from 18 to 24 inches at the feeding rack.



Grade Oxford ewes and lambs on the farm of Mr. A. Cotnoir at Saint Bruno, Temiskaming.

Ewes in lamb should be given ample nourishment, containing the necessary ingredients for the development of strong, healthy lambs which will grow rapidly. Good alfalfa or clover hay supplemented with some kind of succu-

lent feed is hard to beat. In the absence of legume hay, good mixed hay, is quite suitable for ewes.

Silage may be given at the rate of 2 to 3 pounds per day and roots at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds. In the later stages of gestation, the quantity of these succulents is gradually reduced until, two or three weeks before lambing-time, they are no longer fed.

About six weeks before lambing, it is time to start giving grain to the ewes. Whole oats and bran, in equal parts, are given at the rate of half a pound a day for each animal if their hay is of good quality, and at the rate of one pound, if the hay is of poorer quality.

Sheep when in lamb (like all other animals when they are carrying their young) have urgent need of minerals and it is important to provide them during this time with a complete mineral mixture, including iodized salt, calcium, phosphorous, cobalt, etc. Complete mixtures of this kind, as well as blocks of salt impregnated with iodine and cobalt, are sold commercially and should be available to the ewes at all times. The ewes should also have continual access to water. Mr. Marc Dionne of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization believes that ewes kept under these conditions will be better prepared to give birth and nourishment to their lambs.

Why Import Chicks?

It is stated that imports of chicks into Quebec from the United States and from other Canadian Provinces, for breeding purposes and commercial production, numbered about nine million last year. In addition, some three and a half million hatching eggs were imported. These imports represent a cash value of a little over one million dollars.

Honesty compels us to admit that the imported chicks are equal to our own in quality, although in many cases those produced locally are assured of better health and even higher productive capacity. A number of comparative trials have in fact shown that

certain cross-matings carried out in Quebec produce results superior to the sampling average, and that these Quebec chicks even rank with the best. It should be emphasized that not only are chicks from these superior crosses for sale on the local market, but also all strains commercially recognized elsewhere are now available from Quebec hatcheries.



Four-day-old chicks on the farm of Mr. Joseph Caron at Saint-Jean-Port-Joli.

This page supplied in the interests of the Family Farm by the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization.

All phases of the poultry industry call for a thorough understanding on the part of the poultryman, the processors, and the contractors. In view of this, Mr. L. G. Simard of the Quebec Department of Agriculture and Colonization advises everyone concerned to take his responsibilities more seriously and to make a point of seeking his supplies of chicks or hatching eggs in the Province of Quebec. In this way, it will be possible for us to keep our capital at home and, at the same time, obtain chicks of recognized health and productive capacity.

Care and Repair of Farm Implements

When machinery is being put away for the winter it is time to examine it for broken, worn, missing, or otherwise defective parts (or pieces which are well on their way to becoming so). A note should be made of parts which need to be replaced: these should be sent for as soon as possible so that repairs can be carried out properly and in good time — instead of in haste during spring and summer when time is precious. Delayed and untimely farming operations, resulting from days lost in waiting for spare parts to arrive, almost inevitably show up in the form of reduced yields.

Another item that should not be neglected when machinery is being put away is the cleaning of parts which have become caked with dust, earth fertilizer, lime, etc. Finally there remains the job of covering metallic parts with oil, grease, plastic materials, or a rust-resistant product, and then painting wooden parts if necessary.

In closing, a word about putting away a farm tractor which is not going to be used during the winter may not be out of place. The tractor is a fairly expensive machine upon which most farmers depend heavily as their main source of power for the varied operations of the farm. For this reason, if for no other, an effort should be made to give it all the attention it needs and deserves.

If some tractors could talk, they might well accuse their owners of neglecting to carry out faithfully the manufacturer's instructions (and even the agent's advice) with regard to operation and maintenance — not to mention proper winter storage.

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Visit to the Orient

by Elsie Ossington
1st Vice-President, Q.W.I.

Dear Fellow Members:

Mrs. McGibbon and I have finally arrived home after a most thrilling and wonderful tour. We have visited Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand and Honolulu and we have been wondering if perhaps some of our members would enjoy reading about some of the places we have visited and the people we have met.

Of course the primary object of the tour was the ACWW Conference in Melbourne and it was to represent you at the Conference that I was sent to Australia but I felt that it was a most wonderful opportunity to share in the Orient Tour arranged for our Canadian Delegates. Every Province in Canada except Prince Edward Island was represented on the tour but we did not all meet until we arrived in Vancouver.

Doubtless some of you have crossed Canada by air, but it was a marvellous thing to me to be able to cross our vast continent leaving Dorval at 8 a.m. and arriving in Vancouver at 12.30 p.m. Vancouver time. Here we met the other delegates, Mrs. Haggerty, our National President, who was to lead the Canadian Delegation at the Conference and Mrs. Roylance and Mrs. Porter, our tour conductors. We were twenty-three women and **one** man.

At 2.30 p.m. we were on our way to Japan and I was very anxious to find out how we lost a day when crossing the International Date Line. About 4.15 p.m. we were told to set our watches at 8.15 and that it was Friday morning in Japan. At that time we were told we were flying at 500 miles an hour at 39,000 feet. We could see nothing but clouds below but we were told that we would fly over Anchorage, Alaska, and the Aleutian Islands; however, a short while before we landed in Tokyo the clouds broke and we were able to see beautiful Mt. Fujima below. We arrived at Tokyo Airport soon after 6 p.m. where we were met by our Tour Company and photographed, to the huge delight of a grinning crowd of young Japanese boys. After driving about 16 miles, we arrived at the Imperial Hotel, very tired and glad to go to our rooms for a quick tidy up before dinner and much needed rest.

The weather in Japan was much warmer than here although it was early fall and it was very pleasant the whole time we were there. After an early breakfast the next morning we were taken by private motor bus for a tour of the city. There are 10½ million people in Tokyo and it was quite a sight to see the school children on their way to school. They were always very neat and clean in their uniforms. The boys in black pants, white shirts and

explained to us. It was fun to explore one of the Arcades and look in the windows at the strange wares, before we visited the Asakusbe Kanwon Temple. These shrines were always most interesting and here we saw the Japanese at their prayers. This was the oldest Buddhist Temple in Japan. A very sad faced woman sat in one corner and seemed to be almost in a trance. In the center of the City towering above all else is the Tokyo Tower, higher even than the Eiffel Tower. It is used as a TV station and an observatory and stores and arcades are in the base of it. It is brilliantly lit at night and is quite a sight.



Women delegates to ACWW Conference in Melbourne stopped off en-route to visit Hong Kong. The river in the background separates the area from Red China.

black peaked white sailor caps and the girls in black skirts and white sailor blouses with tie. We passed along streets lined with plane and ginkgo trees and were soon passing the Imperial Palace. The grounds are kept neat and tidy by volunteer women workers who wait sometimes for years for the opportunity to serve the Emperor by performing these menial tasks. The Palace is surrounded by walls of huge stones laid neatly without any cement between (in case of earthquakes) and a deep moat on which beautiful white swans were floating. There were many pine trees trained in different shapes and any tree which had been transplanted had been encased carefully so that it would not be damaged. Tokyo seemed to be undergoing a road repairing and repaving upheaval and it was not uncommon to see women working along with the men. As we went along our guide explained the changes in rulers from the times of the Shoguns and War Lords to the more peaceful modern time. We saw the Diet Building, the Japanese Parliament, and the system of the present government was

In the afternoon we visited the Home Living Improvement Institute which is something like the Home Economics Dept. at Macdonald College. This is under the Ministry of Agriculture and there are 15 Home Economics trainees and 45 others training in Agriculture. These will later go out as Supervisors to teach others. They spend 66% of their time teaching and 14% of their time studying new methods as they find that they have a great deal to do to keep up to date as their country is changing so rapidly. These young woman made every effort to speak to us in English and explain their work and I wondered if we could have done as well for them.

We had received an invitation for afternoon tea at the Canadian Embassy with Senator and Mrs. Bull. The "Welcome Home" sign over the door gave us a thrill and it was delightful to have tea on the beautiful lawn with our host and hostess and the many interesting people they had invited to meet us. There were many Japanese ladies interested in work such as ours and two lady members of the cabinet, one for

THE PRESIDENT'S CHRISTMAS MESSAGE TO QWI MEMBERS

Christmas time approaches once again. This is a time when we remember others, not only in our own country, but our sisters of ACWW in other lands. In the words of this little verse, we are reminded to be ever mindful of the needs of others:

"I shall pass through this world but once.

Any good therefore that I can do, or any kindness that I can show any human being,

Let me do it now.

But let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

Stephen Grellet

I send to you and yours my best wishes for a wondrous Christmas and a bright and happy New Year.

Dorothy Ellard



The Hotel in Hong Kong in which the women delegates stayed during their stop-over there.

Labour and one for Reform and Juvenile Delinquency. They were very interesting and I am sure that with the emergence of Japanese women into political life of their country, there will be great strides forward in the fields of Welfare and Reform.

We were amused by the school children in Japan for we met them so often and they always tried to speak English to us. They are taken twice a term by bus loads to the places of historical interest and whenever we went to see a shrine there were always several bus loads of children. The people seemed to favour Western clothes and our guide said that they found them much more comfortable for work but that they wore Japanese clothes at home for relaxing in. However, the older ladies seemed to wear their kimonos when out shopping and the gentlemen often wore their stilted san-

dals with light summer suits. In the evening we went to the Gion Corner to see the tea drinking ceremony performed and Mrs. Haggerty and Mrs. Roylance were served tea in the Japanese style with due ceremony.

We also watched girls in a flower arranging ceremony, both of these expressing the simplicity and grace which the Japanese strive after. Two young girls played the Koto, the ancient thirteen-stringed instrument, and we watched a weird Bunraku Puppet Play. — Japan is truly a wonderful place, and there is so much more to tell, but words can never express the kindness and courtesy we met everywhere.

Would you like to read more about Japan and the rest of our trip? Let us know.

Elsie Ossington,
1st Vice-President, Q.W.I.

Quebec

Farm Radio

Forum Meeting

It was a privilege and an interesting experience to represent the Quebec Women's Institutes at the 20th Annual Meeting of the Quebec Farm Radio Forum and the Quebec Farmers' Association, which took place in Lachute Town Hall on October 13th, 1962. The link that exists between these associations and our own fundamentally agricultural organization was evident in almost every phase of their work.

The Quebec Farm Radio Forum meeting, held during the morning period, was chaired by President R. Dallenbach. This group participated in the preparation and submission of the brief to the Royal Commission of Inquiry on Education, the farm brief to the Hon. Alcide Courcy, and the statement of Policy on Exploitation of Fish and Game Resources and the Safeguarding rights of property owners.

The Radios for India project was well supported and will continue for another year. Money for twelve radios has been received.

The participation of special interest groups, such as W.I.'s and 4-H Clubs in Farm Forum Broadcasts, was an innovation last year and considered a very worthwhile step in joining forces to keep abreast of the changing rural community. This group participation for one broadcast only last year, proved so successful that several broadcasts will be presented for special group study this season.

Mr. Rodger Schwass of National Farm Radio Forum, Toronto, addressed the meeting and lauded Q.F.R.F. for the support given the Radios for India project. He also mentioned that a tapestry was now being woven by a forum in India for the Sutton Farm Forum in thanks for the radio received from this group. Looking to the future, Mr. Schwass spoke on Farm Forums around the world, through helping other countries such as "Radios for India".

President Dallenbach urged members to make realistic and practical plans for the coming year, making use of the knowledge gained from past experience. He introduced the theme for the 1962-63 season — "New Horizons for Farmers". A few of the horizons to be scanned are the European Common Market and its affect on us, our own farm organizations and ARDA. Mr. Dallenbach concluded by saying — "The wealth of information and prac-

tical assistance that Farm Forum has brought and can bring to farmers are selling points few thinking man can resist."

It was brought to the attention of the meeting that QFRF will share one radio broadcast jointly with the W.I. — "Canada's World Obligations — as women see them". The W.I. will actually participate in the presentation of this broadcast. It is being held on Feb. 4th, 1963.

The Quebec Farmers' Association meeting was scheduled for the afternoon period, with President C. Dahms in the chair. The volume of accomplishments for this organization denoted a very active year, with a much increased membership.

For the first time, the QFA met with the Prov. Minister of Agriculture and his Deputy. Among other items the presentation included:

1. A provincial planning council for agriculture.

2. Progress with rural development projects, particularly it asked for research which would assist those communities interested in development projects. It also requested that Brome County be declared a rural development area.

3. Compulsory calfhoo vaccination. It is feared that the present brucellosis campaign may not be followed by adequate control measures. The department has announced this summer a program of encouragement to farmers to continue to vaccinate their calves — a program which the Directors strongly endorse.

4. Enforcement of potato grading regulations. The Quebec Branch of CAC approached the QFA on this matter.

Considerable study was made on the problems of vandalism and trespass, much of which is associated with the hunting season. QFA succeeded in preparing a statement of policy on this subject which would help to improve the situation. It was presented to the Quebec Federation of Fish & Game Associations, the Deputy Minister and other officers of the Dept. of Fish & Game, the Dept. of Agriculture and members of the Opposition, the Quebec Women's Institutes and requests for programs dealing with this subject have been forwarded to community schools.

QFA also presented a brief to the Royal Commission on Education.

Mr. Wayne Mason of Iron Hill, was QFA nominee for the Nuffield Traveling Scholarship. QFA was proud that he was one of the two farmers to win this award in Canada.

QFA maintains its affiliation with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, President Dahms being a Director of this organization.

ON MILK MARKETING

President Dahms appealed for the building of a stronger and larger Farmers' Association, with more activities on behalf of the members. In reviewing the milk marketing situation, he stated that the question of milk pricing had to be solved on the basis of the whole dairy industry and not on the basis of one segment of producers working against another to further their position. He urged that Quebec Province look more toward the possibility of beef production rather than expand an already overloaded dairy industry. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the activities of QFA would continue to grow and that this Association will continue to meet the ever changing challenges in the agricultural field.

Mr. Lee Pomeroy, Secretary of the Carnation Milk Producers Board, asked for the co-operation of QFA in preparing their stand on the marketing act.

Both associations expressed keen regret at the departure of Mr. Les Young, who has left to further his education in the USA. A valued member of the executive of both groups, it is hoped that he will soon return to Canada to serve our farmers in a greater capacity. Mrs. Mackay presented Mr. Young with a beautiful set of matched luggage, a token of the very capable leadership he has provided for the groups at all times.

The election of officers for the 1962-63 season resulted in Mrs. D. Mackay of Dalhousie Station being elected as President of Quebec Farm Radio Forums, Mr. W. S. Laberee of Bulwer, Vice-President. Mr. C. Dahms of Huntingdon was re-elected as President of Quebec Farmers' Association, with Mr. L. Corrigan of Shawville remaining as Vice-President. Directors from the different zones throughout the Province were also chosen.

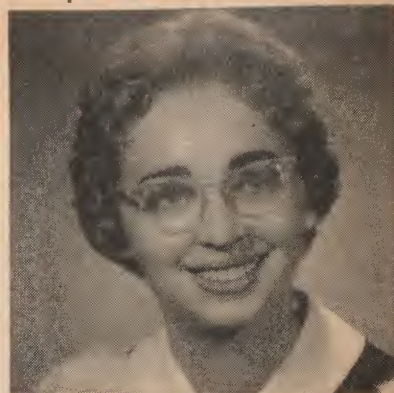
The QFRF is truly an adult educational group and its importance in providing opportunities for group study of common rural problems must not be overlooked.

The QFA is an action group, representing rural Quebec, providing us with effective, positive means of overcoming rural problems. In numbers it finds unity and strength and warrants the support of every farmer throughout the Province.

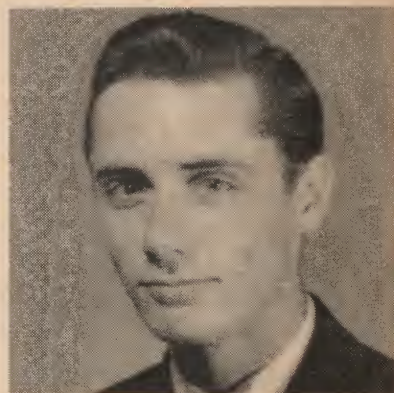
Estelle A. Coates,
Mrs. Wells Coates,
QWI. Convenor of Agriculture

Mrs. Coates is also a Director at large for the Quebec Farmers' Association.

QWI SCHOLARSHIPS



Miss HAZEL CULLEN



Mr. J. H. SPROULES



Miss STELLA STEPHENSON

The winners of the QWI bursaries are:

Frederica Campbell Macfarlane — Miss H. F. Cullen, Ormstown, 3rd yr. Household Science. Mrs. Alfred Watt Memorial — Miss S. C. Stephenson, Bishopton, 3rd yr. Household Science. Diploma Class, Agriculture — J. H. Sproules, Ormstown. All are attending Macdonald College.

COMPTON county — Hon. C. D. French Memorial — Janice Lasenba, Sawyerville. Janice is taking 2 yr. Teacher's Course at Macdonald College. Compton Co. W.I. bursary — Elizabeth Robinson, Bulwer, Elizabeth has entered Bishop's University for Arts Course.

STANSTEAD County — Estella Holmes scholarship — Miss Edith Davis, Rock Island, in 2 year Teaching course at Macdonald College.

THE MONTH WITH THE W.I.

A RECORD NUMBER of Counties reported this month — 18, including our newest counties Abitibi and Temiskaming. We are always especially interested in their many activities. Malartic have appreciated your many welcome letters, and have asked me to express their sincere thanks. They would like to reply to you individually, but funds do not permit. This has been a very busy month, with UNICEF collections, Remembrance Day, and many other fall activities.

ABITIBI:

Malartic discussed ways to raise money to enable delegates to come to the Convention. Pamphlets were borrowed from the Loan Library, and a Bake Sale planned for later in the month.

ARGENTEUIL:

Brownsburg had a demonstration on making plain and fancy rolls given by Mrs. R. D. Clarke. They held a "Golden Age" tea and took Senior Citizens for a drive to see the beautiful autumn scenery. Mists Hanna Smith showed slides of Holland, England, Scotland and Canada. **Dalesville-Louisa** enjoyed an amusing skit put on by the Grandmothers, and their roll call was "A Memory of your Grandmother." **Frontier** had a talk on vocational training and trade schools by Miss E. Kelly, a teacher, and they took up a collection for Pennies for Friendship. **Jerusalem-Bethany** also had a guest speaker, Mr. Donald Hay, a Bank Manager, who spoke on "Banking". **Lakefield** bought poppies for roll call, and their guest speaker was the Rev. H. G. Baugh who spoke on "This Canada of Ours". **Morin Heights** sponsored a Blood Donor Clinic, when 107 pints of blood were collected. 33 grandmothers were entertained, and a talk was given on "Are we making our school easier for our children?" **Pioneer** held a whist party and Mr. W. Steves gave an interesting talk on the right and wrong way of making a will. **Upper Lachute-East End** had a poppy sale conducted by Mrs. H. Smith, their convener of Education, who also read "The Story of the Poppy".

BONAVENTURE:

Black Cape report that each member answered the roll call by relating an amusing anecdote of their school life. A ceramic tile course was given by Miss McOuat, a donation sent to the calf club, and a gift sent to a sick friend in Nova Scotia. **Marcil** are congratulating three of their members who received Life Memberships at the County meeting. Mrs. Cameron Dow made the presentations to Mrs. Leonard Hayes, Mrs. Oliver Watt, and Mrs. John Walker. A School Fair held jointly with Port Daniel was very successful, and members also took part in the ceramic tile course given by Miss McOuat. **Matapedia** members paid 1¢ for each year they had been a W.I. member. Plans are afoot to buy cod-liver oil capsules for the school children.

CHATEAUGUAY-HUNTINGDON:

Aubrey-Riverfield enjoyed a talk by one of their members, Mrs. R. Templeton, on a recent tour of England and Scotland. Two dictionaries were given as prizes at Howick High School. **Dundee** enjoyed a demonstration by Miss McOuat on the use of cheap cuts of meat, and canned meat. **Franklin Centre** gave prizes to Grade X pupils for achievement, and the County president, Mrs. Middlemiss spoke on the Convention. **Hemmingford** enjoyed a trip to Avon Cosmetics, and talks by Mrs. Millroy, a nurse at St. Anne's Military Hospital, and by Mrs. L'Esperance on the Chateaugay Valley Historical Society. Mrs. Millroy suggested



A skit 'Afternoon Tea with the WI' put on by Huntingdon WI in honour of the 65th anniversary of the first Women's Institute. Franklin and Dundee branches were guests at the meeting.

sending cards to forgotten patients at the hospital. **Howick** heard about 2 weeks spent on a Scottish farm, in a talk given by Mrs. R. W. Templeton. Scholarships and prizes were given at the High School Opening. **Huntingdon** made a donation to UNICEF and **Ormstown** reports 2 new members. They collected jams and jellies for the Barrie Memorial Hospital and held a cooking course and a millinery course under the direction of Miss McOuat.

COMPTON:

Brookbury made catering plans for a wedding and a community supper and **Canterbury** sent a donation to a Retarded Children's Home. **Cookshire** heard a talk on the Dixville Home for retarded children, given by Mrs. Wheeler. Mrs. Darker spoke on UNESCO and Mrs. R. G. Hodge on ARDA. Articles from the C.A.C. Bulletin were read by Mrs. Heatherington. A scholarship given jointly by Cookshire and East Angus branches was won by Janet Learned. A large carton of clothing was sent to the W.V.S. **East Angus** enjoyed a talk by Miss Roberts of the Sherbrooke Trust Co. on settlement of property and estates. A leatherwork and glove making course was conducted by Miss Runnells, and Bury and Scotstown members were guests. Prizes were given for improvement in Health at the school Opening. **East Clifton** gave a party for children who collected for UNICEF. Articles from the C.A.C. bulletin were read at the meeting.

GASPE:

Gaspe welcomed a new member, and their roll call was "Don't just wear your poppy, think why you wear it." A card party added to funds. **Haldimand** were hostesses for the semi-annual County meeting, which was held at the home of Mrs. Angus Donovan. **Wakeman** enjoyed a letter from a W.I. pen-pal in B.C. The secretary of this branch, Mrs. Herman Simon was pleasantly surprised with a birthday cake. Seventeen pictures of members taken at an "early" age were numbered, and the contest was to guess Who's Who. Two ladies tied with 14 correct. **York** also tied the same contest.

GATINEAU:

Aylmer were fortunate to have Mrs. H. Taylor, secretary of F.W.I.C., as guest speaker. Mrs. Taylor's subject was Citizenship, and she conducted a panel discussion and held a quiz on "Know Canada". A collection was taken for Pennies for Friendship. **Breckenridge** discussed the Aylmer Fair list, and prepared a list of articles. **Eardley** heard a thought provoking article read by Mrs. H. Bronson, "Can the W.I. Meet the Challenge?" **Lakeview** are purchasing

rain coats for school patrol boys — they raised the money at a bingo. Two films were shown — “Mr. Finley’s Feelings and “Lose to Win.” **Rupert** held a joint meeting with Wakefield, when Mrs. H. Ellard was the guest speaker. Repairs were made to the W.I. Hall, and members have been doing some painting. **Wakefield** had a novel roll call — each member brought a stamped “Get Well Card”. Mrs. Stewart Geggie, Welfare and Health convener read a paper, and showed films of her trip to Australia. **Wright** entertained Mrs. Ellard, and members of Kazabazua W.I. The guest speaker was Mr. R. Montgomery, manager of the Canadian International Paper Company.

JACQUES CARTIER:

St. Anne de Bellevue now know how to wear a sari. Miss N. Holmes introduced students from overseas who are now attending Macdonald College, and a student from India showed how to wear their national costume, the sari. Two quilts are to be finished, and they will then be raffled.

MEGANTIC:

Inverness catered to an I.O.O.F. supper. A party was given for children who collected for UNICEF. **Kinnear’s Mills** observed 2 minutes silence, and an appropriate reading “In Flanders Field” was given.

MISSISQUOI:

Cowansville had an exchange of recipes, and Mrs. G. Phelps gave a demonstration and suggestions for “Decorating the Home for Christmas”. Orders were taken for UNICEF cards. **Dunham** report that the foundation for the cairn to be erected has been completed. **Fordyce** and **Stanbridge East** report a new member each. Members of Stanbridge East branch were entertained at the home of the Roman Catholic priest, and shown through the rectory.

All branches in the County participated in a Hobby Show held at Dunham.

PONTIAC:

Clarendon heard an account of the United Nations Seminar at Macdonald College, given by Henry Horner, and Mr. Burril of Shawville High School spoke on Science. **Elmside’s** speaker was Mrs. Muriel Ayearst, Superintendent of the new Bristol Memorial Hospital. Some members attended a sewing course at the invitation of Bristol W.I. **Quyion’s** subject for discussion was “Higher Education” and they are to cater for a wedding. **Shawville** learned about the planting and caring for bulbs, both indoors and outdoors, in a talk given by Mrs. E. C. Hodgins, and they are to canvass for the blind. **Stark’s Corner** attended a party given by Wyman W.I. Favorite magazines were named for roll call, and a discussion on the merits of each, followed.

QUEBEC:

Valcartier are buying soup bowls and cups for the school kitchen. Their roll call was “A Sunday dinner that can be prepared on Saturday. Articles read by the Home Ec. convener were — “How to shop for nylons and the care of them” — Hints on the removal of stains and Christmas Customs.”

RICHMOND:

Cleveland sent a donation to the Cecil Memorial Home. **Denison Mills’** roll call was to speak a sentence of 10 words in French or pay a fine. **Gore** entertained the County president, Mrs. E. Gilchrist, and their husbands, when a pleasant evening was spent playing cards. **Melbourne Ridge** had a contest on subjects related to Welfare and Health, conducted by the convener, Mrs. Leonard Driver. Prizes were won by Mrs. M. Taber and Mrs. G. Fowler. Catering jobs were done for the Canadian Legion and the 7/X1 Hussards, and a Hallowe’en party held. **Richmond Hill** played “Password,” with prizes going to Mrs. Sloan and Mrs. Farant. **Richmond Young Women** catered for a 50th Anniversary party and **Shipton** heard about the Domi-

nion Day celebrations in Ottawa from their Citizenship convener, Mrs. S. Taylor. A collection for UNICEF was sponsored. **Spooner Pond** had a contest to translate French recipes into English. A very successful card party was held, and used clothing is being collected for the USC.

ROUVILLE:

Abbotsford enjoyed slides shown by Dr. B. Stanley Brown of Granby, of ski tours across Canada and in Europe in which he had taken part.

SHERBROOKE:

Ascot entertained a W.I. branch from another county. They had an exhibit of old samplers (one dated 1852), a card party and a pumpkin sale for the benefit of UNICEF, and a Jerusalem Cherry plant contest. **Belvidere** had an apron parade — with prizes, and a card party. **Brompton Road’s** contest was on home made bread, and their guest speaker was Dr. Klinck, who spoke of welfare planned for children at the Maplemount Home. **Lennoxville** are once again sponsoring French conversation classes for adults, and they have given prize money to a local school. **Milby** donated vegetables to a home for Senior Citizens, and they enjoyed a tour of Lowney’s Factory.

STANSTEAD:

Ayers Cliff entertained Ways Mills W.I. at their meeting. A silence was observed in memory of one of their most loyal and faithful members who recently passed away. Robert Thompson, who was chosen to represent this county at the United Nations Seminar at Macdonald College, was the guest speaker. He gave an interesting report on the Seminar and its purpose. **Beebe** entertained the School Board and the teaching staff of the school to a hot-dish supper. Dr. K. Harper gave a talk on Education. A tour of the Dominion Textile plant in Magog was enjoyed.

Hatley report the completion of a sewing course, conducted by Mrs. Wells. **Hatley Centre** served lunch at a Ploughing Match, and collected for the C.N.I.B. Mrs. G. LeBaron spoke on the organizing of W. I. Branches in the North West Territories and the Yukon. **Minton** celebrated their 25th Anniversary. Minutes of their first meeting were read, also the history of Minton W.I. **North Hatley’s** meeting was in charge of the Publicity convener, and each member was asked to bring a visitor who might join the W.I. Each convener was introduced, and gave an outline of the work and of outstanding accomplishments past and present. The roll call was — “Why I think you should be a member of the W. I.” **Stanstead North** toured the Cecil Memorial Home, and other homes for retarded children. A letter was read from a pen-pal in Stanstead, England, telling about W. I. activities. **Ways Mills** held a sewing course, collected for the CNIB, and gave a donation towards the purchase of insulin for a school-girl.

TEMISKAMING:

Notre Dame du Nord had a discussion on budgeting — how to stretch the family income. Their roll call was “Name an Indian Reserve and the Tribe”. Weekly Bingos are being held — proceeds going to a Christmas Fund. A Hallowe’en party was held.

VAUDREUIL:

Cavagnal collected cotton for Cancer Dressings. **Harwood** celebrated their 15th anniversary. A beautiful birthday cake was cut by the first president, Mrs. McKellar. Three bursaries were awarded to — Yvon Ancil, Susan Parrish and Francine Bourbonnaise. A talk on Education was given by Mrs. Paul Gerin-Lajoie, outlining some of the new legislation concerning education. A program on Institute Publicity featured a quiz on the W. I. and readings from various publications of the W. I. around the world. A card party was held, and a leather-work course under the direction of Miss Runnells.

Farm Forum News 'N' Views

On Farm Organizations...

Quebec farmers like what farm organizations they have, but they would like them to be more effective. That's what the forums thought about the discussion topic, Organized Action by Farmers, The Cookshire Forum in Compton County reported, "farm organizations bring together many of those interested in farming and all connected with it so that they can talk over their problems, exercise their minds and possibly reach decisions they would not otherwise make."

In many cases, farm organizations have increased the price of goods farmers sell and reduced the prices they have to pay. Special reference was made to the role of farmer owned co-operatives and marketing boards in this role.

When asked, What do you like least about farm organizations?, Forums replied with a variety of answers. Rawdon Forum in Montcalm County said, "Too many farmers don't care." Dalhousie Forum in Soulanges County adds "Organizations aren't big enough or strong enough." Knowlton Forum in Brome County reported, "Too few people run the organizations, they don't know the problems of farmers nor do they know how to talk about them."

It appears from the reports that Quebec farmers want one farm organization to not only after policy matters but one that would have some say in the marketing of farm products.

On Dairy Policy...

The most controversial subject of this season's farm forum topics, that of Dairy Policy, created some heated discussion recently by Quebec Farmers. With a record number of forums meeting and a record attendance for the year, fifty percent of the groups asked for an enlarged advertising campaign for dairy products.

In addition, groups called for the initiation of a national milk marketing plan to control the production, marketing, advertising, research and sale; both domestic and foreign, of milk and dairy products.

Quebec Forums had many suggestions for the disposal of present dairy surpluses. They referred to the need for a national school milk program, increased production of cheese for the export market. One group thought that an improvement in the packaging of butter would have a desirable effect on sales. Many groups added that a promotion program, e.g., milk dispensers, free samples, and a national sales office for dairy products could assist in selling dairy products. Two groups suggested that a four cent tax be imposed on margarine and that this four cents be added to the present consumer subsidy on butter to bring about an increase in sales.

All groups were in favour of the expanded set-aside program of the Dairy Farmers of Canada. Many pointed out that any such deduction should be made compulsory for all dairy farmers if it were to be effective.

Weather Wise

How are weather forecasts made? How does the weatherman know that tomorrow will be overcast with snow in the late afternoon?

Weather disturbances move so that forecasting is basically a matter of knowing the direction and speed of

movement. Montreal weather is similar to that which occurred in Toronto 24 hours previously.

Measurements of weather conditions from stations in North America and from ships at sea are sent to central meteorological offices and plotted on a map. This shows where precipitation is occurring, where cold fronts are advancing, where skies are clearing. The forecaster's job is then to project

For Your Information

A series of major amendments has been made to the Federal Farm Credit Act that are of interest to Quebec farmers. Up until now, loans were under the Act to farmers who wished to enlarge their operations to make a more economical unit. This meant that smaller, marginal farmers who had to work away from the farm to make a suitable living were not able to borrow money under the Act.

The new amendments are more in line with the needs of today's agriculture. The new amendments involve the following:

1. a farmer who wished to switch into a beef enterprise may borrow the money to do so. The loan would cover the cost of the actual capital change but would also provide for living expenses until the beef enterprise began providing revenues.

2. part time farmers who derive the major part of their income from on farm activities will now be able to qualify for a loan.

3. farmers interested in putting up new buildings on a small property will be able to finance the building under the act ... e.g. greenhouse operators.

4. money will be available to provide improvements on leased land. Previously the farmer had to own the land before money could be borrowed to finance improvements.

5. farmers who want to start a secondary but non farm enterprise will be able to borrow to finance the new enterprise. The second enterprise need not be of an agricultural nature. It is intended that farmers will make use of this to develop tourist accommodations on their property and to provide an additional source of income.

Now that these regulations have been made official, it is up to farmers themselves to ask for the money. It is now available provided you have a legitimate way of spending it.

what this map will look like in 24 hours; how fast a cold front will move, whether a front will continue to give rain as it moves or whether it will dissolve.

On the basis of this map he makes his forecast. A day later he can check to see whether his forecast was correct and learn for experience how local conditions can change the pattern of weather movement.

OUTSIDE ...

Christmas gift plants, grown by commercial florists under ideal conditions of temperature and humidity, can be made to last with proper care. However, modern homes with central heating create a few problems that must be overcome. It may not be easy to induce plants to flower another season but it is possible if basic rules are followed. With all Christmas plants the soil around the root system must be kept moist, but not soggy, at all times. Flower stalks of all plants except the Jerusalem Cherry should be cut off with a sharp knife as soon as they wilt. The Jerusalem Cherry does not produce the red berries that the plant takes its name from until after it flowers.

The Azalea is difficult to grow in modern homes. Considerable care has to be taken to grow this, the most beautiful of Christmas plants. The plant has a fine root system that is damaged quickly by drought yet does not like to be continually saturated with water. The plants should be examined for signs of dryness, watered if necessary and placed in a cool window away from radiators or other heat sources. Remove the bloom as it fades and spray leaves with water from an atomizer to promote new growth and discourage insects. In the spring the plant should be placed outdoors in a shady location and left there until just before fall frost. Return to cool window and water regularly keeping roots evenly and moderately moist. Do not attempt repotting and keep only as long as there are enough branches to form a head. During the second season indoors it is recommended that Azaleas be watered with rain water.

Cyclamen plants will bloom for a month or more if kept in a cool room with good light conditions and is adequately watered. Do not put in direct sunlight. After flowers have fallen, cut flower stems to prevent seed formation and continue to water until early May at which time the watering should be reduced by allowing progressively longer intervals between. In June move plants outdoors in a shady area. Water sparingly until new leaves form on the crown of the corum. Then the corum must be repotted. Knock the corum from the pot, shake it free of soil and repot in a five or six inch clean pot. Soil should be made up of loam, peatmoss (or leafmold) and sand. Pack soil firmly around roots but leave upper surface of corum exposed. Return to cool window at end of August. When leaves are fully expanded and flower buds appear, apply a half-teaspoon of complete fertilizer every two weeks.

Remove seeds from Jerusalem Cherry plants and sow in light, sandy soil during January or February. If seedlings are close together pull out after first leaves appear so that plants are 1½ - 2 inches apart. When plants are big enough to handle easily, transplant to 2½ inch pots and grow them in a cool room. After frost danger, plant outdoors about 16 inches apart. Watering and fertilizing may be required to ensure proper growth. Repot in 5 to 6 inch pots in mid-September retaining as much soil around roots as possible. Water and keep in cool place out of direct sunlight for several weeks. From repotting until Christmas they must not wilt nor should they be fed to induce excessive foliage (this will hide berries). After leaves and scarlet bracts of the Poinsettia have fallen move the plant to the basement and keep dry. Not so dry that the bark shrivels, however. In May repot in new soil and a pot one size larger than the original. Cut back stems about four inches from the base. Press down soil firmly and place plant in warm, sunny window. Wait a couple of days before watering, then soak. Do not water excessively until signs of growth appears. Remove all but one or two of the most robust growth buds as it is better to have a few stems of large flowers than many with smaller showings. Keep in a sunny window but not too close to glass. When a reddish tinge appears on terminal leaves apply a half-teaspoon of fertilizer to soil.

This procedure can be repeated for several years, but, every year must be repotted in a size larger pot. After a few years the plant becomes too big to handle and is no longer a desirable house plant.

WHAT'S NEW ON RADIO

"With an Ear to the Ground", that's the name of a new radio program presented by the Dept. of Extension of Macdonald College. At present the program can be heard on C.K.T.S., Sherbrooke, daily Monday to Friday at 12:15 noon.

It includes reports of what is going on here at Macdonald as well as news about agricultural events in the province of Quebec.

WHAT'S NEW IN BOOKS

"MOSTLY IN CLOVER"

A story of life on a Canadian farm by Harry J. Boyle.

This romping story recounts incidents from the boyhood life of Harry Boyle, a well known Canadian broadcasting executive. Mr. Boyle, or Harry as you prefer to call him as you read the book, was brought up on a farm in Ontario's Huron County. At that time farm life wasn't the modern way of living that it is today. He remembers the winter night visits around the box stove in the general store, the embarrassing events of one room school life, and of course all the joys and sorrows of being a boy on the farm. This is the type of book that is perfect for a long winter night, when you want to slip back to some of your childhood memories.

Published by Clarke, Irwin and Co., Ltd., Toronto. 227 pages. \$3.75 Available in most book stores.

WHAT'S NEW IN FILMS

"CREDIT FOR PROFIT"

A film to show how the competent farmer may obtain a loan under the provisions of the Farm Credit Act, to enlarge and reorganize his unit into a profitable family farm enterprise.

In telling the story of a typical borrower, the film demonstrates the importance of well-directed, long-term farm credit — explains the terms under which loans are obtained, and illustrates how the Farm Credit Corporation functions as an active partner in the solution of financial and farm-management problems.

16 mm Black and white 12 minutes

Produced by the National Film Board of Canada for the Canada Department of Agriculture, may be borrowed from the Extension Film Library, Macdonald College, by any responsible group or individual. Rental 50¢ — transportation charges extra.

ALBERT AT MACDONALD

(With appropriate apologies)

By Prof. W. Rowles

There's a famous old place called
[Macdonald,
That's noted for rhubarb and fun,
And Mr. and Mrs. Ramsbottom
Went there with Young Albert, their
[son.

A grand little lad was young Albert,
All dressed in blue jeans; quite a swell
With his green and gold blazer so
[handsome
The finest that Eaton's could sell.

They didn't think much of the students,
Their brains were so fiddling and
[small,
There was no mental Einstein or
[Newton,
Fact, nothing of wonder at all.

So, seeking for further amusement,
They went to the barns, 'cross the
[track,
Where they'd Holsteins and Ayrshires
[and Tamworths,

Some reddish, some brownish, some
[black.

There were one big old bull named
[Rag Apple,
Who seemed rather friendly and kind,
Till young Albert, when no one was
[looking,
Gave his tail a big twist, from behind.

You could see that the bull didn't like
[it,

For he let out a horrible roar,
And, ripping the gate from his stable,
Tossed Albert, sky-high, through the
[door.

Then Pa, who had seen the occurrence,
Spoke up in a voice proper vexed,
Saying, "Mother! Yon bull's messed
[up Albert,"
And Mother said, "You may be next!"

But Pa, who had been at Macdonald,

Read his notes from An. Hus. 43,
Where it said, most succinct, on page
[30
"When in doubt, waste no time, Climb
[a tree."

So he did, and the Foreman came
[running,
To soothe old Rag Apple at last —
While Professor, he pleaded with
[Mother
To carry off Albert, ——— and fast!

But Mother was not to be chivvied,
She said that "She liked it at Mac";
And could she have words with the
[Warden?
And would they let Albert come back?

So the Dean had to use his persuasion,
To decide on the fate of the lad;
And to-day Ma takes Home
[Economics,
And Albert's an Ag, like his Dad.

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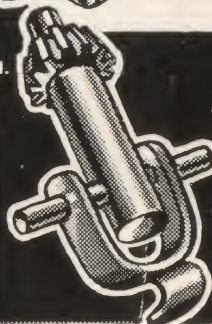
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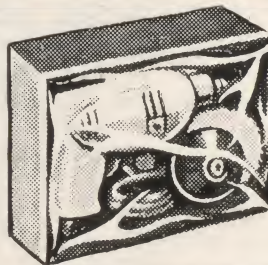
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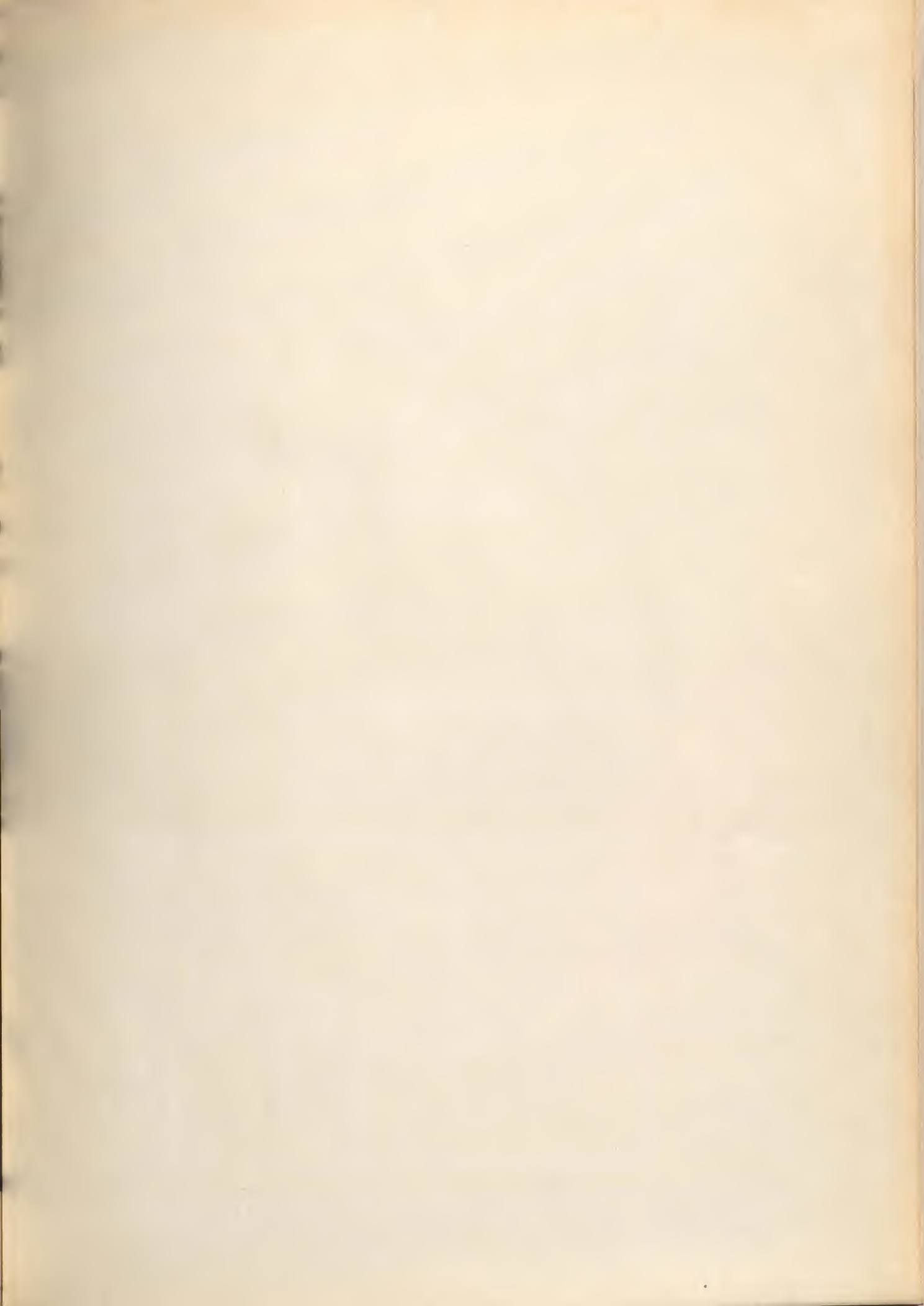
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